

The PLANET

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"If You Ever Return, God Have Mercy on You."

A WARNING SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT BISHOP
E. W. LAMPTON IN CINCINNATI.

Wilberforce, O., June 22.—The Bishop's Council of the A. M. E. Church has just closed one of the most important sessions of its history. As the General Conference Commission was in session during the closing exercises of Wilberforce University, a great number of ministers from every State of the Union, Canada and South America were present. All the members of the commission were present except Bishop Flippier, and all the Bishops presiding over districts in the United States were at the meeting of the Council except Bishops Salter and Flippier.

During the meeting of the General Conference Commission, while Bishop E. W. Lampton, of Greenville, Miss., was ardently advocating the next session of the General Conference to be held in the Central South, the following excerpt from the Cincinnati Enquirer was handed to him:

"WARNING

"From Angry Whites, Who Resented a Rebuke Dealt Out to a 'Hello' Girl, Prompts Popular Negro Bishop to Flee From His Mississippi Home to Cincinnati.

(Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.)

"Greenville, Miss., June 14.—Threatened with lynching because he rebuked a telephone operator for not prefixing the handle 'Miss' to his daughter's name when summoned for a call, Bishop E. W. Lampton of

Boycotting the Negro.

In Georgia, as elsewhere in the South, the cheap and shallow demagogues when all other ammunition is exhausted, and he has no new pretext with which to implore a following, falls back on abuse of the negro. A measure has been introduced in the legislature of that State intended to execute the will and obey the demands of the mobs along the line of the Georgia railway and to nullify the action of the board of arbitration to which the dispute between the white firemen and the railway company was referred. Virtually it requires all railway companies operating in Georgia to employ white firemen. Mr. Hoke Smith, when he retired recently from the governorship, at the request of the large majority of his fellow citizens, used a large part of his farewell message in attacking the negro.

Georgia, we believe, has a law to punish severely anybody who attempts to induce negro laborers to leave the State. Yet white mobs are permitted to use firearms and bludgeons to drive from the State the best and most progressive of the negro labor, the work is done and the legislature practically endorses it and gives to the mandate of the mob the form and force of law. Farmers bemoan the lack of labor and managers of saw-mills and other industrial enterprises complain of the inefficiency and worthlessness of negro labor. Yet as soon as the negro begins to develop some ambition and by his industry and strength fits himself to earn fairly good wages he is pounded on the head with a club, perforated with buck-shot or chased out of the district with a noose over his head. Is it possible to find anywhere a clearer instance of folly and inconsistency?

And right here at home in Virginia, in James City county, we have foolishness just as bad and wild. The people along a free delivery route there are taking down their boxes and refusing to receive their mail because the carrier is a negro, apparently a thoroughly respectable and unusually intelligent man. He won his place in a competitive examination over eleven other applicants, nine of them white. In the cities, our mail is brought to us and delivered at our doors by respectable police and accommodating negro postmen. Our food is handed to us at the table by negroes after having been cooked by negroes; and the real Virginian enjoys nothing else quite so much as a corn pone with a thick brown crust bearing on its upper side the prints of the fingers of the negro woman, who kneaded the dough, shaped the loaf and baked it. Yet these James City people, some of them, we are told, settlers from the North and West, cannot accept their mail because a negro carrier has brought it from the postoffice and put it in the box. Probably two-thirds of the natives there have been accustomed all their lives to having negro farm hands go to the postoffice, get their mail and fetch it home to them.

We dislike to see respectable Virginia people act foolishly. Let our James City constituents consider their own position and realize how illogical and futile it is. They simply are cutting off their noses to spite their faces. They cannot bulldoze the United States government. The government will not be crippled by their refusal to receive their mail, and is not likely to change its own rule of appointments or to disregard the results of open examinations to enable them to show their dislike of a negro. We have in this country a good many thousand rural free delivery routes and the abolition of one in James City county, Va., will not cause any disturbing jar at Washington. If the reported boycott of the negro carrier succeeds the net result will be that the route will be abolished and the people whom the government tried to oblige will go back to the old way of toiling over some six to twelve miles of road, usually bad, once or twice a week, instead of having their mail left at their doors daily. Could anything be more preposterous? We thought Virginia was rid of all this anti-negro agitation and feeling when the excuse for it was removed by the removal of the negro from politics. Let us hope that the spirit reported in James City is merely local, due to the rest of the State will consider it only to laugh at it.—Richmond, Va., News-Leader, July 2, 1909.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, formerly of this city, but now of Brooklyn, N. Y., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lillian G., visited our office this week.

CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP.

Ketchel-Papke Fight Is Widely Discussed.

The Ketchel-Papke fight, which went twenty rounds at Colma, on Monday with the referee's decision favoring the middleweight champion, was the sole topic among sporting men yesterday. As the mill took place more than 3,000 miles from here it was compulsory to accept the various conflicting reports for what they were worth. While it is said that many of the spectators cried "Robbery!" when the referee, Billy Roche, decided in Ketchel's favor, there are statements from some of the best judges of pugilism who were at the ringside to the effect that Ketchel was entitled to the verdict. Referee Roche in explaining his ruling after the mill said:

"Ketchel was the aggressor at all times. He also landed the cleaner and harder punches and scored only knockdown, in the tenth round, when nearly everybody seemed to think that Papke had slipped to the floor out of a clinch. There is absolutely no question that Ketchel was justly entitled to the decision."

Dr. F. N. Jacobs, house physician at Trinity Hospital, San Francisco, after examining Ketchel's hands said yesterday:

"The fracture of the right hand presumably occurred in the early rounds of the fight and caused a swelling of the surrounding tissues, which resulted in a rupture of the flesh and skin and produced bleeding of the veins. I also find a dislocation of the left thumb."

The statement bears out the one made by Ketchel that he broke his right hand in the seventh round and that he continued to use it now and then until the twelfth round, when it became useless. With both hands injured, as proved by Dr. Jacobs' examination, sporting men said yesterday that it was easy to understand why Ketchel did not score a knockout. Ketchel's view of the fight is also significant.

"Luck was against me," he said yesterday, "because a broken hand prevented me from putting Papke away when I had him going in the eleventh round. I beat him all the way up to that point, and I'm sure I could have stopped him inside of the limit if I could have used my right. It was injured in the seventh round, when I hit Papke on top of the head when he was covering up in his own corner. But I didn't realize that my hand was broken for some time after. At the end of the eleventh round I told Britt that we had lost the \$2,500 we had bet that Papke would not go twelve rounds. I knew that I would have to fight the rest of the way with one hand. Later I knocked out my left thumb, which made it doubly hard for me to inflict punishment toward the end of the fight. I won the decision all right, but am naturally sore because I did not score a knockout. Papke did a lot of holding in the clinches when he was in trouble, but he never hurt me with his blows. I will fight him again at any time and will agree to a finish contest."

"I was robbed in the most cold blooded style," said Papke. "Ketchel was champion and this fellow Roche, knowing that he was a big favorite in the betting, didn't have nerve enough to decide against him. A draw would have been bad enough, but to give the fight to Ketchel, was simply a case of highway robbery. I have challenged Ketchel to another mill and if he accepts I will beat him sure. But Roche will not be the referee, you can bet!"

Papke's friends on the coast had Roche on the griddle for fair yesterday. They said the referee was in the employ of Promoter Coffroth and that he was ordered to decide in Ketchel's favor so that the Ketchel-Johnson fight would be pulled off at Colma next October according to schedule; also that the "right money" placed on Ketchel cut an important figure. The total receipts were \$23,200 of which Ketchel received \$10,441, Papke \$3,480 and Coffroth \$9,279.

Those who saw Ketchel knock Jack O'Brien out twice were disappointed by the Michigan Lion's showing. But they were inclined to the belief that Ketchel could not have done his best; in fact, they said it was possible that he had gone stale because of continuous training without a letup for nearly four months. It was also their opinion that Ketchel should take a long rest, get out of the middleweight class permanently and take on flesh in order to get ready for Johnson in the fall.

Ketchel, they said, did not fight Papke the way he tackled O'Brien. He did not hustle in his assault at the outset of the mill, probably because he did not care to take chances with Papke's terrific punches. They could not understand why Papke stayed the limit until they learned that Ketchel had injured his hands.

As a matter of fact, Ketchel complained of hurting his right hand in a trial bout with Bob Armstrong several days ago, which if true may have been the cause of the handicap he received during the fight. His failure to stop Papke, however, is generally regarded as a setback which may lessen the interest in Ketchel's battle with Johnson. As a veteran ring follower put it:

"If Ketchel could not stop Papke, a man of his own size and weight, what chance has he to knock out Johnson, who is three inches taller and will weigh probably thirty pounds more?"

Ketchel has called off his ten round bout with Jim Flynn at Los Angeles on July 14, as Britt has decided to take him to the mountains for a rest. But there is just a chance that Ketchel will agree to fight Sam Langford on Labor Day at Ely, Nev. Promoters in that town have offered \$25,000 for the mill and Britt is said to be ready to accept it if the offer is increased to \$30,000. It can be said that if necessary Langford will agree to fight Ketchel at Ely or any other place for money or marbles. When Jack Johnson learned the result of the Ketchel-Papke bout he grinned and said:

"I hope Mistah Ketchel's hands will be all right when he meets me in October. I don't want him to make any excuses after I've polished him off. He's a nice young man, but I'll have to stop him!"

Coffroth may offer a purse for Langford and Papke, but he is said to be anxious to keep Ketchel out of the ring until the Johnson mill. Langford, who will fight Kutch, ten rounds at the Fairmount A. C. on Friday night and will meet "Klondike," a negro, in a six round bout at Pittsburgh next Tuesday night, says that after the latter mill he will make a bee line for the Coast, ready to fight all comers.

Sir C. H. Green, of Newport News, Va., called on us.

To Buckroe Beach, Tuesday, July 20, 1909.

—Mrs. R. Eleanor Wesley, who has been extremely ill, is improving.

The Indianapolis Freeman published an excellent account and made a fine display of the new sanitarium established by J. H. Ward, M. D., who is one of the most skillful surgeons in this country. He is a young man, who pursues his course under independent auspices and who seems to have won favor with all who admire pluck and commend energy.

In Memoriam.

KEMP—In loving remembrance of my sister, Carrie B. Kemp, who died July 9, 1908.

We loved her, yes, we loved her. But Angels loved her more. And they have sweetly called her. To yonder shining shore.

The golden gates were opened. A gentle voice said "come!" And with farewell's unspoken She calmly entered home. Her Devoted Sister, S. ALICE K. BURRELL.

ANNUAL OUTING!

Come go with us on our Annual Outing! To Buckroe Beach, Tuesday, July 20th, 1909, under auspices of First Baptist Church Sunday School and Board of Ushers.

Refreshments on train in abundance. Special arrangements have been made for the provision of ladies without escorts. Also no pains have been spared to make things pleasant for children without parents. Special attractions for the day will be Bathing, Crabbing, Foot Races and Boating. A Steam Launch has been secured to take passengers to Sewell's Point, Willoughby Spit and Cape Henry.

Fare, round trip: Adults, \$1.00. Children under 12 years, 50 Cents. Train leaves old C. & O. Station, 16th and Broad Streets at 9 o'clock; returning leaves Buckroe Beach at 8 o'clock sharp.

W. T. Johnson, Pastor; W. T. White, Supt.; Jas. H. Morton, Sect.; R. T. Hill, Treas.; H. G. Carter, Chairman.

VOICE FROM AFRICA

Cape Mount, Liberia, May 8, '09.
My Dear Dr. Jordan:

I am worrying a little this A. M., as I have one boy with a cut arm, another sick and myself a little sick, with no medicine here even if I had the money to buy it.

This place is not only hard for Christianity, but for the ordinary supplies of daily life. The merchants import only the articles that suit the native trade, as a rule. To find such needs as buttons, needles, pins, cotton, slates, pencils, copy-books, charts and garden seeds, etc. is out of the question. There is no money here. The government cannot pay her officers, and hence, no money is current. The policy of these foreign merchants is to get all that they can for as near nothing as possible.

There is so much of that bad gin imported upon these poor blind people, with the consent of the government, yea with the pleasure of the government, because of the heavy duty, that God cannot see His way and chance to bless Liberia. These foreign merchants, combine with the politicians, and Legislators have, by these whole-sale influxes of rum and gin driven all the home merchants, who are Christians, out of trade. The poor weak heathen go wild after the rum and gin.

They pass a home merchant who offers him a dollar for his trade and takes fifty cents where he can get the rum or gin. When God in His word promised woe to the man who gives his brother the bottle, He meant nations as well; as they are not only composed of men, but are under the same moral laws. I am asking God in my prayers, if the great temperance wave, now passing over the world is to leave poor Liberia buried in ship loads of the vilest alcohol the world ever knew.

It is a hard and continued fight here with rum, Mohammedanism, Sabbath-breaking and superstitious idolatry. These have a firm hold upon these old people and the united sentiment of the church and mission forces here is, that we must secure the children of the Bush people and train them up in the way they should go. The evolution may be slow, but this is what God told us to do, in the heathen land, we should no more depend wholly upon the preaching of the Gospel to the old Ephraims for good results, than we do in Christendom. Our schools for heathen boys in our mission stations correspond to the Sunday Schools in Christian churches.

I will not speak of how much more we need them. If you could have only heard your boys this morning singing, "We Praise Thee O God, for the Gift of Thy Love." "We are Little Travellers." "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." "Dare to be a Daniel," you would have said, "American boys can do no better." But it required hard work, as two-thirds of them never saw a civilized person until they saw me.

I never miss my preaching appointments except for sickness; but if my teacher is sick or absent, I will remain to look after and teach my dear little boys. They answer to good training. They are as much worth saving as our own sons. This training work is sweet to me. All know the Lord's Prayer and in using it so much sweetness and new lights have come to me. You said in our Mission Herald that "He prays not who mentions not the Kingdom of God." How true; for the kingdoms of this world are not only not ours, but are diametrically opposed to the Kingdom of Grace.

Tell the dear brethren and sisters to not tire in clothing, feeding, teaching and in short, civilizing these poor little benighted boys, who are so willing to learn, once you get them started. You must remember that they have never heard of Jesus until you sent them the message through your missions here. Their fathers and mothers have not as yet heard of your loving Saviour.

O, how inspiring it is to hear them saying the Lord's Prayer every morning in concert before leaving their Hall! One of them leads in the prayer and another leads in the song. When the bell rings for them to get up to say their prayer, I get up and bow in my room—our prayers going up together. Angels have no better employment than you have kindly given to me. But you will get the reward; for, "How can they preach except they be sent?"

Now, God bless you, all your a-

gents and loving contributors, is my never-ceasing prayer.
Yours truly,
H. N. BOUEY.

Mr. Carter Has an Opinion Too.
To the Editor of The PLANET,
Dear Sir:

Your Correspondent, Mr. R. H. Ball at Lawrence, Mass., seems to be disconcerted, if not insulted because The PLANET and other journals of the Negro people employ the term Negro instead of Colored people when speaking or writing concerning the African race. The writer would much prefer the term Negro than the designation "Colored people." There is no harm in the term Negro or Negroes when a capital instead of a little n is employed.

THINKS MR. BALL MISTAKEN.

Mr. Ball is therefore mistaken when he thinks that the term Negro has been or is now an obstacle in the path of the Negro's progress. It is no more to say Negro as a racial designation than to say English, German, French, Japanese or Chinese. The only difference is that the majority of the white American people will insist on using the little, instead of the Capital N when it is necessary for them to write or refer to the Negro race.

THE ONLY TERM INSULTING.

The only term that seems to be insulting to the black people is the name "nigger or niggers." Your Correspondent says that he has been for over 20 years begging the Negro Editors to stop using the name of Negro,—but he will continue to beg for many years to come and yet the term of Negro will be employed by both Anglo-Saxon and African writers.

TWO LEADING AUTHORITIES.

In the early part of 1906, Dr. Bowen of Atlanta University and the brilliant Mr. T. Thomas Fortune a leading writer of the Negro race, had a debate on this same question. Dr. Bowen favored the term Negro, while Mr. Fortune preferred the term Afro-American. Our friend, Mr. Ball is again mistaken when he says that the name of Negro is all that is wanted to turn the race down. Mr. Booker T. Washington never uses any other term, yet his success in getting money to carry on his great educational work is a wonder to many Anglo-Saxons as well as the Negro people.

MANY OTHERS FAVOR IT.

Many of the Negro Editors and Authors favor the adoption of the term Negro as a racial designation. The term Afro-American would be more pleasing to those who object to the name of Negro, but the term Afro-American is a long one and not so handy in writing as the term Negro.

It is against the black skin, not the racial term that the white man holds his prejudice and our friend therefore, need not fear that the term Negro will in any way retard the progress of the black people.

ROBERT W. CARTER.
Magnolia, Mass., June 30, '09.

The labor union disposition toward the Negroes in Georgia is a disgrace to that State and to the cause of labor unionism. It is carrying race prejudice entirely too far when a man is denied, on account of his color, the right to earn an honest living for himself and family. Every consideration of humanity, of justice and of public policy protests against an exercise of power and a perversion of right so cruel and despotic.

The Negro has been, and is, too often a just object of reproach for idleness, laziness and immorality. But when he is willing and eager to work, and is prohibited by superior influence and power from doing so, he is not justly liable to reproach. Every consideration of humanity, of justice and of public policy protests against an exercise of power and a perversion of right so cruel and despotic.

The most enlightened public opinion favors the education of the Negro. Why? Theoretically, to make him a better citizen. Is he made a better citizen by denying him the right to labor and compelling him to become a loafer? The question furnishes its own answer, and is too absurd for serious consideration.

—Petersburg, Va. Index-Appeal.

—Mrs. Carrie G. Kelley and children of Atlanta, Ga. and Miss Elvora Rutherford of Tennille, Ga. are visiting their sister, Mrs. W. F. Denny, 610 N. 3rd Street.

SHORT HEALTH TALKS.

No. 9.—Fighting the Mosquito.

The fly and the mosquito have conflicting claims as the most obnoxious pest of the summer. While the former may claim to be a greater menace to health in that he carries the germs of more diseases, the latter has his special claims. The mosquito is very difficult to get out of the house when once he enters; he can cause a maximum of annoyance and inconvenience during the light hours; and he is the agent for spreading malaria, which annually afflicts thousands in the State.

There are some hundreds of forms of mosquitoes. Some of them are perfectly harmless so far as carrying disease is concerned. Other forms, not less unsuspicious looking, can spread malaria broadcast. The layman can scarcely detect the anopheles, or malaria mosquito, from the culex, or harmless mosquito.

The only sure method of ridding any home of mosquitoes is to prevent their breeding. Inasmuch as they seldom fly more than a few hundred feet from their breeding place, they can readily be killed off by destroying all breeding places. Mosquitoes never hatch except in standing water, hence if all standing water is drained off, they will be killed.

It sometimes happens that the breeding places of mosquitoes cannot be altogether removed. In such a case, the pest-ridden man has another resource, not less efficacious. If he will take a watering pot, fill it with kerosene oil and pour the contents lightly over the standing water, he can prevent the breathing of young mosquitoes and thereby kill them off. A quart of kerosene, lightly sprayed, will effectively cover the surface of a small pond.

It must be remembered that running water is not a breeding place for mosquitoes and that they cannot hatch until they have been in water for at least ten days. But it is equally true that they can hatch and breed by thousands in a very small amount of water. They may hatch, to be sure, in a stagnant pond, but they can hatch just as well and almost as numerously in a rain barrel or a flower pot. A tin-can left near the house and filled by the rain may be the lurking place of the breeders. The only safe course is to examine thoroughly the surroundings of your house and destroy or oil every pool of standing water, great and small.

All aboard to the Beach with First Baptist Church Sunday School, Tuesday, July 20, 1909.

—Mr. Charles H. Gibson of Tuskegee Institute was in the city this week. He had visited New York.

SANATORIUM NOW READY TO OPEN.

Dr. Parker to Take Charge—State Treatment of Tuberculosis to Begin July 15.

Richmond, Va., July 5, 1909.—(Special)—The State Department of Health to-day announced that arrangements have been completed for the opening of the Catawba Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis on July 15. The Sanatorium is located at the old Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, in Roanoke County is practically complete, and Dr. A. W. Freeman, Assistant Commissioner of Health, who has had the work in charge, has returned to Richmond. It is also announced that Dr. Truman A. Parker of Richmond has been invited to assume temporary charge of the Sanatorium and to open the plant to patients. Dr. Parker has had much experience in the treatment of tuberculosis, and consented to remain for a month at Catawba to see that arrangements were complete for carrying on the successful treatment before a permanent superintendent is chosen. The Board expects by the time Dr. Parker returns to Richmond to secure a permanent superintendent for the Hospital.

The new Sanatorium was authorized by an appropriation of the last legislature and is intended to give the latest and most improved treatment of consumption. Although there are more than 100 applicants for admission to the Sanatorium, only 30 patients can be received at first. This number will be increased from time to time, as the facilities are enlarged.

Dr. Parker will leave the city in the course of a few days to take up his temporary duties at Catawba.

WASHINGTON — Departed this life suddenly, June 13, 1909, at 6:30 A. M., at his residence 118 W. 135th St., New York City, Geo. H. Washington, Jr., the beloved husband of Mrs. Lula Haskins Washington, who was for many years a teacher in the public schools of Richmond.

The funeral services were conducted at St. Marks' M. E. Church, Wednesday, June 16th, the Rev. Mr. Brooks, pastor, officiating. He leaves a devoted wife and a host of friends to mourn their loss. He was a worthy member of Golden Flute Lodge Odd Fellows, No. 7887, the Marine Benevolent Association of N. Y., and the Men's Protective Union, No. 1, each of which furnished pallbearers. The floral designs were many and costly.

I am going to join The First Church Sunday School outing. Are you?